

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Total solids (by drying) (per cent).....                              | 11. 90    |
| Specific gravity—15.5° C .....  | 1. 0290   |
| Solids calculated from fat and specific gravity—total (per cent)..... | 11. 94    |
| Solids not fat—by drying (per cent).....                              | 8. 00     |
| Solids not fat—by calculation (per cent).....                         | 8. 04     |
| Preservative—formaldehyde.....  | Negative. |
| Nitrates.....   | Present.  |

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substitute, to wit, water, had been mixed with said article of food so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been substituted in part for the article of food.

On May 27, 1913, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and the court imposed a fine of \$15 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

**2942. Adulteration of milk. U. S. v. Horris Maynard Morton. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, \$15 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4642. I. S. No. 17701-d.)**

On March 24, 1913, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Horris Maynard Morton, Fullerton, Ky., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 19, 1912, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of milk, which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Fat (by Babcock) (per cent).....                                | 3. 4      |
| Protein (N × 6.38) (per cent).....                              | 2. 58     |
| Ash (per cent).....   | 0. 60     |
| Total solids (by drying) (per cent).....                        | 10. 63    |
| Specific gravity—15.5° C.....                                   | 1. 0270   |
| Solids calculated from fat and specific gravity (per cent)..... | 10. 83    |
| Solids not fat—by drying (per cent).....                        | 7. 23     |
| Solids not fat—by calculation (per cent).....                   | 7. 43     |
| Preservative—formaldehyde.....                                  | Negative. |
| Nitrates.....   | Present.  |

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed with the article of food so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substitute, to wit, water, had been substituted in part for said article of food.

On May 27, 1913, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, and the court imposed a fine of \$15 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

**2943. Adulteration of oil of juniper berries. U. S. v. James B. Horner. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 4650. I. S. No. 18156-d.)**

On April 22, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against James B. Horner, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 24, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of California, of a

quantity of oil of juniper berries which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Oil Juniper Berries twice rectified, James B. Horner, New York." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Specific gravity at 25° C.....                  | 0.8550 |
| Rotation in 100 mm tube (degrees).....          | 5.5    |
| Insoluble in 15 volumes of 90 per cent alcohol. |        |
| Alcohol absent.                                 |        |
| Fractional distillation:                        |        |
| Up to 155° C. (per cent).....                   | 9.2    |
| 155°-160° C. (per cent).....                    | 11.2   |
| 160°-170° C. (per cent).....                    | 52.4   |
| 170°-260° C. (per cent).....                    | 21.2   |
| Residue.....                                    | 4.4    |

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of juniper, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity, as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of shipment and investigation, in that the specific gravity of said article at 25° C. was 0.8550, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides as a test for oil of juniper that its specific gravity at 25° C. shall be between 0.860 and 0.880.

On May 12, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

**2044. Adulteration of chocolate cremolin. U. S. v. Leo Benjamin. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.**  
(F. & D. No. 4666. I. S. No. 13543-c.)

On April 30, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Leo Benjamin, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on August 30, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of chocolate cremolin, which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Leo Benjamin's Chocolate Cremolin—This Cremolin contains powdered cocoa, and a little harmless coloring. Office 1743 Avenue A, New York."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Total ash (per cent).....                          | 13.92 |
| Ash insoluble in aqua regia (per cent).....        | 4.69  |
| Iron as ferric oxid (per cent).....                | 5.96  |
| Arsenic as arsenious oxid (parts per million)..... | 25    |
| Silica, SiO <sub>2</sub> (per cent).....           | 3.79  |
| Manganous oxid, MnO (per cent).....                | 0.39  |
| Coal tar color.....                                | None. |
| Salicylates, saccharin, benzoates.....             | None. |

Microchemical examination: Cocoa present, and no foreign material other than the iron oxid.

Possesses a certain amount of chocolate flavor.

Sample contains a considerable amount of a crude oxid of iron, acting both as a color and a cocoa substitute.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a mineral substance containing arsenic had been mixed and packed with it so as to